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FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR. THE YEAR

1968

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1968

CHAIRMAN — Councillor Mrs. M. A. Neep, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN — Councillor F. V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D., F.C.A.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Councillor E. J. Holland, M.P.S., P.H.C., F.R.I.C., A.M.B.I.M., F.C.S.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor A. F. G. Blunden

Councillor V. Burke.

Councillor H. W. Dolman

Councillor T. L. Duffy

Councillor C. L. Hilbert, E.R.D., A.C.I.

Councillor J. E. Mawdsley.

Councillor M.M.M. McCarthy.

Councillor J. Morrison, L.D.S., F.R.P.S.

Councillor C. Newby.

Councillor H. N. Palmer.

Councillor W. Pope.

Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time)

Dr. J. G. Hailwood, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

N. Benson, D.P.A. (L'pool).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

13th October, 1969.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Formby Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Neep and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report on the Health of Formby during 1968.

The Health of the district remained good throughout the year, although 246 cases of infectious diseases were notified, of which 237 were Measles. This was a decrease of 78 on the number of notifications in 1967. When the programme for immunisation against Measles becomes fully accepted, it is hoped that the number of cases will be drastically reduced.

The birth rate was 21.4 per 1,000 population compared with 23.3. in 1967 and a rate of 16.9 for the whole of England and Wales.

The death rate was 9.7 per 1,000 population compared with 8.4 during 1967 and with a rate of 11.9 for the whole of England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate was 11 per 1,000 live births and although showing a slight increase on 1967 is still low when compared with the figure of 18 for England and Wales.

Formby continues to enlarge and the estimated population rose by some 1,540 persons during the year. Private building also continued to increase and 400 houses were built by private developers while 14 were built by the Local Authority.

Provision of the new School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre, and an Ambulance Station has improved the facilities for the health and Welfare of the population.

Finally I would like to thank the Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year and the members of the staff, especially Mr. Benson, for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman Councillor Mrs. Neep
and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

Area of District. L. W. Mark - 7,308 acres.
H. W. Mark - 5,613 acres.

Population (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1968)	20,600
Population (Census 1961)	11,730
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1968	6,615
Rateable Value £814,816	
Sum represented by a penny rate £3,200.	

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live births	
Number (215 male, 225 female)	440
Rate per 1,000 population	21.4
Illegitimate live births	15
(% of total live births)	3.4
Still births	
Number	11
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	24
Infant deaths (under 1 year)	5
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	11
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	7
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	133
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	1
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	2.22

Respiratory T.B. Number of deaths	NIL.
Malignant neoplasms. Number of deaths	31
Rate per 1,000 population.	1.60

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Total deaths (all causes)

Males 102 Females 97	199
Rate per 1,000 population.	9.7

Area Comparability Factors

Births 1.53 Deaths 0.99

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BIRTHS 1945 - 1968.

Year	Population.	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population.	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1.
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,730	136	99	235	20.1	17.4
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0
1963	13,290	145	125	270	20.3	18.2
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3	18.4
1965	15,530	188	175	363	23.4	18.1
1966	17,060	213	201	414	24.3	17.7
1967	19,060	227	217	444	23.3	17.2
1968	20,600	215	225	440	21.4	16.9

DEATHS 1945 - 1968

Year	Population.	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population.	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,730	78	85	163	13.9	12.0
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9
1963	13,290	74	67	141	10.6	12.2
1964	14,370	85	75	160	11.1	11.3
1965	15,530	87	77	164	10.6	11.5
1966	17,060	71	76	147	8.6	11.7
1967	19,060	77	83	16[illegible]	8.4	11.2
1968	20,600	102	97	199	9.7	11.9

Causes of death of persons resident in Formby 1968.

Causes of Death		Male	Female	Total
Enteritis & Other diarrhoeal diseases		1	-	1
Tuberculosis incl. late effects.		-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm -	Stomach	2	3	5
	Lung	8	1	9
	Breast	-	4	4
Leukaemia		1	1	2
Other malignant neoplasms		6	7	13
Diabetes Mellitus		-	1	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases		1	-	1
Diseases of nervous system		1	2	3
Hypertensive disease		-	1	1
Ischaemic heart disease		34	18	52
Other heart disease		3	13	16
Cerebrovascular disease		16	15	31
Other diseases of the circulatory system		5	7	12
Pneumonia		8	7	15
Bronchitis & Emphysema		8	4	12
Other diseases of the respiratory system		-	1	1
Peptic ulcer		-	1	1
Other diseases of the digestive system		-	1	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis		1	-	1
Complications of pregnancy		-	1	1
Diseases of skin & subcutaneous tissue		-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system		1	-	1
Congenital anomalies		-	1	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality		1	-	1
Ill-defined conditions		-	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents		3	2	5
Suicide & self-inflicted injuries		2	-	2
All other external causes.		-	2	2
ALL CAUSES -	TOTAL	102	97	199

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No. 7 of which Formby forms a part. There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but treatment can be obtained at any of the hospitals in the area, i.e., Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Nursing Homes

One private Nursing Home is registered by the County Council and inspected by the divisional medical staff.

Infectious Disease

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazakerley, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick, when necessary. The incidence of notifiable infections is shown in tabulated form.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and are held at the New Clinic, Phillips Lane, Formby. (Tel: 76807) The arrangements are as follows:

Infant Health Clinic

Tuesday and Wednesday - 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

Minor Ailments Clinic

Tuesday 10am. to 12 noon

Immunisation - Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough, Measles, Tetanus, and Smallpox.

First Tuesday in the month - 9. 30am. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy.

Friday - 9am. to 5pm.

Chiropody (forelderly)

Monday and Friday - 9am. to 12 noon.

Mothercraft

Thursday - 11am.

Relaxation

Thursday - 11am.

Dental

Monday and Thursday - 9am. to 4pm.

Audiology

Alternate Wednesdays 9. 30am. to 12 noon

Family Planning

Monday - 1. 30pm. to 4pm.

Welfare Foods

National dried milk and other proprietary dried milks, cod liver oil, Rose Hip Syrup, vitamins A, C and D and orange juice are distributed from the clinic on Tuesdays 1. 30pm. to 4pm. and Wednesdays 10am. to 12 noon.

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The following details have been given by the Divisional Medical Officer:-

Diphtheria Immunisation during 1968

448 children completed immunisation treatment
397 school children received boosters

Poliomyelitis Vaccination during 1968

536 children received three doses of Sabin
605 children received a booster dose.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

Two hundred and forty six cases of infectious disease were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below:-

Age	Infective Jaundice	Measles	Respiratory T.B.	Acute Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	6	-	-
1 - 2 yrs.	-	32	-	-
2 - 3 yrs.	-	44	-	-
3 - 4 yrs.	-	42	-	-
4 - 5 yrs.	1	32	-	-
5 - 10 yrs.	1	69	1	-
10 - 15 yrs.	-	1	1	-
15 - 25 yrs.	1	1	-	-
25 yrs. & over	1	10	2	1
Total Cases.	4	237	4	1
Deaths.	-	-	-	-

Midwifery

A midwifery service is provided by the County Council, who employ a full time midwife in this area.

Home Nursing

The County Council provides a domiciliary nursing service by the direct employment of whole time district nurses. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

Ambulance Service

The new ambulance station at Formby was brought into operational use on the 17th June, 1968, so that practically all the case removals undertaken by vehicles from Burscough, Crosby and Maghull were prior to that date.

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, has been kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer.

EMERGENCY CASES TYPE	AMBULANCE STATION AT WHICH VEHICLE BASED				
	Formby	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	Total
Road Accidents	18	-	20	6	44
Public Place Accidents	5	1	21	1	28
Home Accidents	17	1	14	6	38
Works Accidents	2	-	2	-	4
Maternity	9	3	36	-	48
Illness	55	1	59	7	122
Others (Mortuary)	-		2	1	3
	106	6	154	21	287
Non-Urgent Cases	1,253	185	1,169	27	2,634

In addition to the above, a further eleven emergency calls in the Formby Urban District were dealt with by the Southport County Borough Service acting on behalf of the County Council.

Home Help Service

This service is arranged by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement,

sickness, age or other infirmity. The charges made for this service are according to the ability of the user to pay, but in no case exceed the actual cost of the service.

Loan of Nursing Equipment.

The County Council provides equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse, or the Medical Practitioner attending the case. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross and other voluntary organisations also loan equipment.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention, is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own residential homes or in homes provided by voluntary organisations.

There are several voluntary Homes for the elderly in this district. 'Maryland' has accommodation for twenty eight persons. Three large houses purchased by the Abbeyfield (Formby) Society Ltd., have been converted to provide a total of twenty-two units of accommodation for the elderly. 'Hurstwood', a large detached house which was purchased by the Formby Urban District Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people, is supervised by a resident housemother. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

Most groups in Formby which carry out welfare work are affiliated to the Formby Council of Social Welfare, which acts as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organisations in the district. Its aims are to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in need.

Emergency Accommodation.

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales, or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are rehoused by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrence will be referred, through the Maghull Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer, who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens and samples of food, milk or water for bacteriological examination, are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool.

Disinfection

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious disease, or on special request.

Infected articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfector in the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus, is by the vapourisation of a fluid having a high Rideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period, the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Fifty four books were treated before return for circulation to the public library. A few other articles were disinfected. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde, which is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 40% solution of formalin. In the ensuing reaction, sufficient heat is generated to cause violent boiling with the evaporation of the bulk of the solution. The room is left sealed for at least three hours.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply

Water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board. The water is obtained from deep wells headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton areas, and is supplied by mains which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. As Formby is at the extremity of the distribution system, the pressure in the mains is considerably reduced at times of peak demand.

To remedy this deficiency the Water Board is now laying two twelve inch trunk mains from the Blundell House Pumping Station to Formby.

As a temporary measure two storage tanks with a capacity of 120,000 gallons each have been sited locally from which a supply can be pumped into the mains at times of peak consumption.

Analyst's Report on a sample of Chlorinated Mains Water.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Clear and bright. Turbidity - Nil.
Colour - Nil. pH 7.1. Odour - Nil.
Free Carbon Dioxide - 24 Electric Conductivity - 440.
Dissolved Solids, dried at 180°C-310
Chlorine as Chlorides - 36
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 140
Hardness: Total - 210 Carbonate - 140 Non-Carbonate - 70
Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.0 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.02 Oxygen Absorbed - 0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.00 Residual Chlorine - Absent.
Metals - Iron, zinc, copper manganese and lead - Absent.
Fluoride - less than 0.10 Silica - 18

Mineral Analysis

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre)

Cations			Anions		
	p.p.m	M.Eq/l.		p.p.m.	M.Eq/l
Ca	52	2.6	CO_3	84	2.8
Mg	20	1.6	SO_4	67	1.4
Na	22	0.95	Cl	36	1.0
K	3	0.07	NO_3	0	0

Hypothetical Combinations.

	p.p.m.	M.Eq/l
Calcium Carbonate	130	2.6
Magnesium Carbonate	8	0.2
Magnesium Sulphate	84	1.4
Sodium Chloride	56	0.95
Potassium Chloride	4	0.05
Silica	18	-

Bacteriological Results

	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 20°C
Number of colonies developing on Agar.	0 per Ml.	0 per Ml.	0 per Ml.
	Present in	Absent from	Probable No.
Presumptive Coliform Reaction.	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1)	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	

Other Sources of Water Supply

Eleven dwellings depend upon private wells for their water supply. Two cottages near the eastern boundary obtain water in containers from the nearest farm. Twelve samples were taken and were submitted for bacteriological examination. Three samples were reported as unsatisfactory. Suitable precautions were taken in respect of the sources from which these were obtained.

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there are two open-air swimming baths belonging to private schools. These are used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for these baths is obtained from the public mains and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. Four samples of water were taken from the baths during the season and submitted for bacteriological examination. The results showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

The main sewerage system discharges by gravitation to the sewage disposal works at Hoggs Hill. Sewage from the new eastern area system is pumped at the Altcar Road pumping station to the works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water courses. Rainwater from house properties is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The sewage works are designed to give full treatment to all sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks, having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, one of the pumps, which has as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours. The sludge settles and is drawn off at intervals into a sludge tank. This is removed by the tanker wagon to the refuse tip. The water from the settlement tanks is discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter, and automatically dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter beds is collected into a channel around the base and discharged into humus tanks. Finally it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

Arrangements can be made to empty tanks by the tanker wagon, if access to the tank can be obtained. A charge is made for this service on a time basis.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	32
Number of houses with w.c.'s draining to cesspools or septic tanks	105
Number of houses with w.c.'s on main drainage.	6,478

Replacement of Pail Closets

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets.	4

Testing of Drains

One hundred and ninety nine tests were carried out during the year. In most cases the drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed. Two smoke machines are in use.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This act prescribes standards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops. The general provisions include matters relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and accidents. One hundred and twenty four shops, twenty four offices and twelve catering establishments are registered. Three accidents were reported and investigated during the year.

Factories Act 1961

There are 68 factories and other premises on the Register, to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Seventy four visits were made to premises.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Two holiday caravan sites are licensed for a total of 300 caravans, for the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory.

Two caravans, on a small site, are permitted to be used throughout the year. These licences are issued for the benefit of their respective occupiers only. One other caravan has been licensed for a limited period of eighteen months.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

The removal of house refuse is under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Two Pakamatic-Shelvoke and Drewry and one Fore and Aft Tipper are in use. These are operated with one driver and six men for each vehicle. Dustbins are emptied weekly, and the refuse is removed to the tip at North Moss Lane. When cover is available disposal is by controlled tipping. One man is employed at the tip who uses a Bull-Dozer for levelling.

Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 gives powers to local authorities to deal with noise or vibration which causes a nuisance.

Complaints were again received of excessive noise made by road breaking compressors, and de-watering equipment used during the laying of sewers and other services. Much unnecessary noise was reduced by baffling with bales of straw. This type of noise is of short duration and definite in origin. Other complaints were received of much lower levels

of noise but over longer periods. Although there are no noise standards laid down in the Act, it may be necessary to use expensive noise measuring instruments to make an analysis of pressure levels and sound frequencies (i.e. sound spectrum) to determine the extent of the annoyance.

Clean Air Act 1956 - Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution

A preliminary review was made in connection with smoke control but it did not seem desirable in view of present circumstances to proceed any further.

Although a 'smoke control area' has not been established many new housing estates are smokeless because of the oil-fired and gas central heating systems fitted in the houses by the builders.

Records of deposited matter collected in the rain gauge were discontinued when the daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus was installed.

The information obtained from this apparatus is sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory and is summarised with data from other authorities co-operating in the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere.

Smoke nuisance

Nineteen observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. No contraventions were noted in respect of dark smoke from chimneys. Informal action was taken on a few occasions when contraventions of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956, were reported; i.e. 'Smoke other than smoke emitted from a chimney.'

Shopkeepers often try to dispose of refuse by burning, and whilst this is very commendable, if a special smokeless incinerator is used, generally much nuisance is caused by attempting to do this in a heap at the rear of the shop, or in the dustbin. The production of any smoke by these methods of disposal which causes a nuisance is an offence within the Act.

H O U S I N G

The general standard of housing in the district is high; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached, and in good repair.

Progress in building development since 1945 is shown by the following statistics:-

Houses and Flats erected

Year	Local Authority	Government Department.	Private Builders.	Total.
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	256	256
1964	20	-	350	370
1965	-	-	552	552
1966	2	-	620	622
1967	-	-	564	564
1968	14	-	400	414
				4,495

Unfit Houses

A small number of houses has been scheduled as unfit.

Eight houses were demolished during the year.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses demolished.

Year	Number of houses Demolished.	Number of Ex R.A.F. Huts Demolished.	Number of persons Displaced (approx).
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
1965	14	-	27
1966	1	-	1
1967	9	-	20
1968	8	-	10
	77	70	419

Grants for certain Improvements of Dwellings.

The House Purchase & Housing Act 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964, provide for grants to owners of older houses. Standard grants are available up to £155 or, in some cases £350 towards the cost of improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. Discretionary grants up to £500 are also available for more extensive improvements to suitable dwellings or conversion to increased units of accommodation.

Eight applications were made and approved for grants.

Rent Act, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year.

S C H O O L S

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

School	Type	Average No. of children.
Woodlands County Primary.	Junior & Infants.	415
St. Peter's C.E.	- do -	265
St. Luke's C.E.	- do -	229
Holy Trinity C.E.	- do -	131
Our Lady's R.C.	- do -	538
Redgate County Junior	Junior	342
Redgate County Infants	Infants	241
Freshfield County Junior	Junior	197
Freshfield County Infants	Infants	150
Formby County Secondary		544
Holmwood	Private	178 (inc. 106 Boarders)
Netherby Preparatory	- do -	31
Bishop's Court R.C.	- do -	122 (Inc.74 Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	- do -	75 (All Boarders)
Vaughan House, St. Mary's Convent R.C.	- do -	130
Phoenix House.	- do -	25

There are also two Home Office Approved Schools.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND MILK SUPPLIES.

There are three dairy farms in the district producing milk. These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food. Four dairies other than dairy farms are registered with the Local Authority. There are also four retailers with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

MILK SAMPLING

(i) Samples for Biological Examination

Results:-	Total No. of samples submitted.	Results Positive	Results Negative
	9		
(a) Tuberculosis		-	9
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test		2	7
(c) " " - Culture Test		-	-
(d) " " - Biological Test		-	-

(ii) Samples for Statutory Tests-

	No. of samples	Results Satis-factory	Results Unsatis-factory.
Raw Milk:			
(a) Methylene Blue Test	9	9	-
Heat Treated Milk:			
(b) Methylene Blue Test)	8	6	-
(c) Phosphatase Test)		8	-
(d) Turbidity Test	1	1	-
(e) Void Sample	2		2

Brucellosis

In addition to these routine samples of milk obtained, a further 227 samples were taken direct from the cows at the farm. This was done in order to assist with a scheme to isolate animals showing infection with Brucella abortus. So far it has not been possible to recind the notice issued under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations requiring all milk from the infected herd to be heat treated.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Premises where food is prepared, stored or sold were inspected and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Adequate protection however is not always given to displayed foods on shop counters, and a greater use could be made of tongs when serving cakes. A few varieties of loose" sweets are still being sold mostly to children, this should be discouraged.

Foreshore and Shellfish

An Order was made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, which prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed area unless they are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station. This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition, and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound Foods

The following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

Canned Ham	52lbs
Canned Pork	10lbs
Dried Fruit	30lbs
Fish	6lbs

Ice-Cream - Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 16

Thirty eight premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or prepacked and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream some is sold from vehicles, and these firms are registered under the Lancashire County (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating equipment enabling them to produce a'soft' ice-cream from a prepacked mix.

Soft ice-cream is sold both from shops and vans. This popular variety presents certain hazards to health unless adequate sterilisation of equipment is carried out and a high standard of personal hygiene maintained.

Fifteen samples of ice-cream and one sample of water ice were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Registration of Hawkers of food and their premises is required by this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery. There are eight hawkers trading in the district at present.

An order made in 1962, under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Adulteration of food.

Eighty six samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council, details of these are given below:-

2 Tea
1 Custard Powder
1 Sago
1 Cheese Spread
1 Parmesan Cheese
1 Stuffed Vine Loaf Dish (canned)
1 Swiss Pate Truffle
1 Tincture of Iodine B.P.
1 Spaghetti with Tomato Sauce, canned.
1 Sweet Red Peppers
1 Rum
2 Gin
3 Whisky
1 Eel Mayonnaise
1 Fresh Fruit
1 Fresh Vegetable
1 French Dressing
1 Pate de-foie Truffle
1 Italian Dressing
1 Health Salts
1 Skinless Pork Sausage
2 Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine
1 Meat Pie
1 Cornish Pasty
1 Sausage Roll
1 Double Cream
1 Curry Powder
1 Instant Mashed Potato Flakes
1 Ground Rice
2 Cooking Fat
48 Milks
1 Cumberland Rum Butter
1 Sandwich Spread

Details of those samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports are as follows:-

Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Formal Milk	Fat 2.70% Deficient 10% Fat.	Dairy cautioned and further sample obtained.
Informal milk Channel Islands.	Fat 3.70% Deficient 7.5% Fat.	Dairy cautioned and further sample obtained.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

This Act requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a licence is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, etc.

One licence was renewed for an establishment where 23 dogs and two cats can be boarded.

Slaughterhouses.

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The Public slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Southport provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control.

The rodent operative combines this work with other duties in the department. Complaints of infestation are investigated and a routine inspection of the district is carried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge, and in the case of business or agricultural premises, the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percentage, is charged. The number of premises found to be infested by rats was 79 and by mice 22. A total of 1,295 visits were made during the year in connection with the destruction of rodents.

Disinfestation.

Premises were inspected and treated for insect infestation on request. Most of the work involved is concerned with the eradication of cockroaches. These are by far the most difficult insect to control. Cockroaches are nocturnal in habit and have an extremely long life cycle. They are generally harboured in cracks and crevices under floors, behind fireplaces and skirtings so making treatment difficult and lengthy.

Requests are also made to assist in the elimination of ants, earwigs, bees and wasps and in a few cases fleas and bugs.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order.1957.

This order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry, its object being to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases.

Most pig keepers and poultry farmers have discontinued the use of waste foods. Licences to use approved boiling plant are operative at two premises. Routine visits are made to all premises.

Farms.

Intensive farming methods create many problems in regard to manure disposal, especially where building development has taken place near farm lands. Some complaints were received of offensive odours resulting from manure spreading. These were investigated and in most cases some improvement was effected with the co-operation of the farmers concerned.

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ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING 1968.

Nature of Complaint.	Number
Caravans	2
Choked Drains	217
Cesspools & Septic Tanks	9
Cockroaches	80
Dead Animals	4
Ditches & Watercourses	1
Disinfection (Request for)	2
Drainage	29
Flooding	3
Food Premises	2
Food (Unsound)	20
Foreshore	1
Housing Defects	54
Insect Infestations	96
Information (Request for)	15
Milk	3
Noise	16
Offices & Shops	4
Rats & Mice	171
Rubbish-- accumulations	32
Scrap Yards	1
Smoke	12
Smells	20
Water Supply	8
Miscellaneous or referred to other depts.	37
	839

FACTORIES ACT, 196[illegible].

PART 1 of the ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises. (1)	No. on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	39	42	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	24	27	-	-
TOTAL.	68	74	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found. Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector. (5)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	1	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL.	1	1	-	2	-

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS 1968.

Complaints received and investigated.	839
Visits to dwellings under Public Health and Housing Acts.	1,002
Visits to premises re drainage	71
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	53
Re-visits to premises	-
Visits to factories, workplaces & building sites	74
Visits to food premises	68
Visits to bakehouses	15
Visits to farms, piggeries, kennels, etc.	18
Visits re wells and water supply	12
Visits to schools	10
Visits to Licensed premises and clubs	11
Visits to caravan sites	4
Visits to shops and offices	125
Visits to ditches and watercourses	17
Visits re infectious disease	15
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956.	19
Visits re milk supplies	23
Visits re food hawkers	17
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	100
Number of drain tests	199
Number of choked drains cleared	181
Number of informal notices	57
Number of notices complied with	52
Number of Statutory Notices served	2
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	2

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

Number of treatments for insect infestation	195
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease or especially requested	4
Number of articles disinfected	45

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